

WHOLE NO. 129

And the good nature of these gentlemen does not support such an assertion. I have a right to make this call upon him. It is to the wives and to the daughters of my constituents that he applies this language. Am I to consider their conduct in petitioning this House as a discredit to that







of this one people, thus separating themselves from another nation. Thus it was that the Union of these States was first formed, in the name of the People, and by the representatives of the People.

I pass on from that to the Constitution of the United States: observing, however, that there was an intermediate period in which was attempted a confederation of the States, to which the People should not be parties. It was attempted by their Representatives in Congress, and afterwards sanctioned by their Representatives in State Legislatures. It was given as a model to the nation, and it was in the nature of things that it should be. But it was found a people of sand. And why? It was not the act of the People. And the remedy, under the auspices of that illustrious man who has recently departed from us, Mr. Madison, was to resort to an act of the People, not of the States. The very first words were such as put the People in the act: they declare that it is the act of one People, who have separated themselves from another, and have agreed to form for themselves, this Constitution of Government.

I shall not enter on the captious quibbling whether the People voted man by man, or whether they voted by their representatives in special conventions. It is not necessary to settle any such question. The language of the whole instrument is "We the People." It has, from the beginning, been the Government of "us the People," and will remain so to the end of its posterity.

[Here the morning hour expired.]

[The portion of Mr. Adams's speech on the Texas question, published in our paper of Tuesday, includes a report of the interesting remarks by Mr. J. CAMPBELL, of which the following is a fuller report, overlooked in the mass of papers with which our editorial table is loaded, until too late to be inserted in its proper place. It seems better to insert it, however, now, than not to publish it at all.]

CAMPBELL, of South Carolina, rose, and said that, as there would probably be no opportunity of replying to the gentleman during the present session, he would, with his permission, request a reconciliation of what appeared to be an inconsistency in his argument.

The gentleman had said that the existence of slavery in that Republic, now, it must be evident to every gentleman, that slavery will exist in Texas, whether she is annexed to this country or not. If annexed, her supply of slaves must be drawn exclusively from the United States; if not annexed, her supply will be derived from the United States, only, but, also, from the Spanish West India Islands, and directly from Africa.

Thus, in opposing the annexation of Texas upon the ground of slavery, the gentleman pursues a course that will increase instead of diminish the number of slaves; and is, in effect, an advocate of the African slave-trade.

[Mr. Adams had explained.]

Mr. CAMPBELL again rose, and, denying that the inconsistency had been recognized, said that, as he was up, he would take the liberty of informing the gentleman of another fact, of which he was probably not aware. The discussion of this subject (slavery) here and elsewhere, they had, and also, been the means of directing a more general inquiry into the subject, which had resulted in the almost universal conviction at the South, that Slavery, as it existed there, was neither a moral nor a political evil. Thus many worthy men, who were formerly uneasy at the existence of this institution, now feel themselves called upon to defend it, not only in its relation to the United States, but in its relation to the world at large, by every consideration, public and private, to guard it from the most jealous watchfulness, to defend it at every hazard.

TUESDAY, July 3, 1838.

Mr. ADAMS said that the immediate question now before the House was a constitutional question. It arose on the amendment he had offered, which declared that neither Congress nor any other department of the Government of the United States had power, under the constitution, to annex the people of a foreign independent State to the Union.

In support of this position, he had been endeavoring to show that the Government of the United States is a compact of the People of the United States; and, for this end, he had read portions of the Declaration of National Independence, by which the Union of these States was formed; from which it appeared that the signers of that instrument, every where, spoke in the name and by the authority of the People of these States as one People. The same thing appeared in the very first words of the Constitution, "We the People." The Constitution derived its force solely from these words. It was prepared by a special convention assembled under the authority of the Legislatures of the States; and they prepared it as an attorney would prepare any legal paper for another to sign, but which was in itself of no force or validity whatever, until executed by the person in whose name it was drawn up. This was an intention running in the name of the People, but it was of no effect until the People, by their sovereign act, sanctioned and gave it its validity. This (said Mr. A.) is the foundation of the Government of the United States as it now exists.

It was in whose name it was drawn up. This was an intention running in the name of the People, but it was of no effect until the People, by their sovereign act, sanctioned and gave it its validity. This (said Mr. A.) is the foundation of the Government of the United States as it now exists.

"Profusely penetrated with this idea, I shall carry it with me to my grave, as a strong incitement to unceasing vows that Heaven may continue to you the choicest tokens of its benediction; that your union, your brotherly affection may be perpetual; and the free Constitution, which is the work of your hands, may be sacredly maintained; that its administration, in every department, may be stamped with wisdom and virtue; that, in fine, the happiness of the People of these States, under the auspices of liberty, may be made complete, by so careful a preservation, and by so prudent a use of this blessing, as will acquire to them the glory of recommending it to the applause, the affection, and the adoption of every nation which is yet a stranger to it."

Here, perhaps, I ought to stop; but a solicitude for your welfare, which cannot be satisfied, and the apprehension of danger natural to that solicitude, urge me, on an occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments, which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appear to me all-important to the permanency of your felicity as a people."

Again, he says:

"The unity of Government, which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you."

I cite this to show that, in the understanding of George Washington, this is the union of one people formed by the People themselves. No other authority on earth could create such a union. I might further cite the fact that the Constitution was originally adopted by only eleven States of the thirteen, who carried the struggle of the Revolution; the two remaining States, viz. Rhode Island and North Carolina, having remained until the Union for two years after its formation, and became parties to it only by the action of the People of those States respectively. And, whenever new States have been admitted into it, it has always been in the actual and operation of the People of such States and of the United States.

This principle is so familiar to all the People of the United States, and, until of very late years, has remained so utterly unquestioned, that it really seems as if I was occupied in supporting a truism, and laboring to prove that which nobody denies; yet it is denied, in the proposition that Congress has power to annex the foregoing State of Texas to this Union.

This proposition is attempted to be supported solely on the ground of precedent: the sole support it has is to be found in the fact that both Louisiana and Florida have actually been so admitted without any action on the part of the People.

I regret that it thus becomes necessary to bring up a question of great concernment, which was agitated at the time when the annexation took place. It was universally conceded, previously to the Convention, which Louisiana was admitted into the Union, both by the "strict constructionists," as they were called, and by a different party, whom there was no power in Congress to receive a foreign State. It is well known that the gentleman who was at that time the Chief Magistrate was himself one of the strict constructionists; and he is, to this day, considered as, if not the founder, the great apostle of that political sect. It was my fortune to take my seat in another part of this Capitol at the extra session of Congress called for the express purpose of considering on the admission of Louisiana. In justice to the subject, I shall be obliged to show to the House, first, what were the opinions of the then Chief Magistrate in that matter; then, what were my own opinions; then, what was his action; and, lastly, what was my own action on that occasion.

I have stated that the Chief Magistrate has always been, and is still considered as the founder of the sect of strict constructionists. Whatever reputation I may myself have had, it certainly never was that of a strict constructionist. I have before me a political journal of the present day, in which a very different representation of my opinions is given, and in which a heavy charge is advanced against the integrity of my private conduct. I

will read to the House from a letter addressed to the editor of the Richmond Enquirer. It seems that the editor of that journal, in discussing the scheme of a sub-Treasury, had permitted himself to make an extract from the Constitution of the United States; and in that extract was contained the eight section of the first article, in these words:

"The object of the Government is to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises; to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States."

And had committed the enormous crime, the fraud, the forgery, of putting after the word "excises" a semicolon instead of a comma! [A laugh.] This produces the letter in which the writer takes the editor to task for his preference of a semicolon over the comma. It seems better to insert it, however, now, than not to publish it at all.]

My objection is to the punctuation. After the word "excises," you use a semicolon instead of a comma; and I submit to you, if the use of a semicolon instead of a comma does not enlarge the powers of Congress beyond what you and the other strict constructionists, anti-tariffs, &c., admit to be proper."

There is the great principle of the delegation of power to the Government of the United States: the great difference between two political schools lies in substituting a colon (for it is a colon, and not a semicolon), for a comma! [Laughter.] For this we have declamation against tariffs, banks, deposit laws, sub-Treasuries, and every fiscal power which the Government can exercise. There it is. That I take to be the one article of the creed of the entire school of which the then Chief Magistrate of the United States was the father and founder.

The correspondent of Mr. Ritchie proceeds: "A hint to you is enough. I refer you to all the early publications of that instrument, especially to the 1st vol. United States' laws, published in 1796. It is said that John Q. Adams was the first to introduce the semicolon, and all of his party have carried out the political fraud. Has Congress the power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises at their will, or merely to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States? I anticipate your answer. You will say, the Constitution, and not the will of Congress, is to rule. Pardon me, I pray you; I design to act as a politician, as I am your personal friend. Very respectfully,

"A STRICT CONSTRUCTIONIST."

"It is said," I now ask the House to attend to what is said—"It is said that John Q. Adams was the first to introduce the semicolon, and all of his party have carried out the political fraud." There is the great and heinous political fraud; first introduced by John Q. Adams, by substituting a colon for a comma! [Loud laughter.] Now, I believe that the Richmond Enquirer is a sort of oracle in Virginia; and I fear exceedingly that my fellow-citizens of Virginia, (for whom I feel the same strong attachment which I do for my fellow-citizens of Massachusetts,) a great multitude of them, seeing such position taken in that paper, will actually believe that I was, indeed, the first to introduce this terrible colon instead of a comma, and that because it is "said." For that reason, I greatly fear they will credit not only the assertion that I was the first to perpetrate that atrocious deed, but that I was at heart fraudulent, and a sort of character to whom such proceedings are familiar.

Sir, I wish not to dwell longer than necessary on this matter, nor further than to state the actual fact. The publication to which this writer refers was made by me while Secretary of State. I was charged with the duty of having the Constitution printed under my direction. The copy where this formidable colon makes its appearance was made in 1819. A MS. copy of all the papers of the Convention of 1787, with the comma after the word "excises," just as it was written in the original Constitution, was sent to the publisher at Boston; but he, as a printer, instead of printing from this MS. furnished to him from the Department of State, for the convenience of printing from print instead of manuscript, took an old printed copy of the Constitution, contained in a volume of the Laws of Massachusetts, and in that was this mischievous colon.

After this a great debate took place in this House, and a Representative from the State of Virginia, now no more, made this grand discovery, that there was a colon instead of a comma; and he, on the floor of the House, without naming or charging me on the matter, spoke of it as a fraud and a forgery, copied from that (supposed) authentic copy into all the copies of the Constitution published since. In consequence of these remarks of his, another member from Virginia, a friend of mine, who thought my reputation implicated, informed me of the speech, and of the charges which had been advanced. It was not, indeed, directed at me personally, but, as the book had been printed under my supervision, I was thought to be involved in it. The gentleman who had made the charge, at the request of my friend, examined the original copy of the Constitution, and the MS. copy by me forwarded to the printer, and there he found the comma; whereupon, he declared himself fully satisfied, so far as I was concerned. Now, fifteen or sixteen years after all this, the charge reappears in this once-valiant journal of Virginia.

It is revived; and the readers of that journal are told that "it is said" I was the first man thus to corrupt the copies of the Constitution, and that all my friends and supporters have carried on the same fraud and deception ever since. Now as to this fraud. This book, as I have said, was published during the Administration of Mr. Madison, under the direction of James Monroe, Secretary of State, and Richard Rush, Attorney General of the United States, in 1815, four years before my publication of the Journal of the Convention, and here I found that same identical, formidable and fraudulent SEMICOLON! [A laugh.]

So much for this fraud, of which I AM SAID to be the originator; and whatever may be said of me hereafter, I hope my friends from Virginia, in this House, will acquit me at least, from that crime.

This, however, is somewhat aside from what I was speaking about; which was, the strictness of that Chief Magistrate by whom Louisiana was admitted into the Union. I will now return, and read to the House, from his published writings, what was his opinion as to the constitutionality of that admission.

I have here his letter of the 12th August, 1803. It will be recollected that the Louisiana treaty had been signed in April of that year, and Congress was called to meet on the 17th October. The letter is addressed to Mr. Breckenridge, then a member of the Senate, afterwards Attorney General of the United States. It relates entirely to the subject of Louisiana; but I will read that portion only which refers to the constitutional power of Congress to admit that country into the Union.

"The inhabited part of Louisiana, from Point Coupee to the sea, will of course be immediately a territorial government, and soon a State. But, above that, the best use we can make of the country, for some time, will be to give establishments in it to the Indians on the east side of the Mississippi, in exchange for their present country, and open land offices in the last, and thus make this acquisition the means of filling the eastern side, instead of drawing off its population. When we shall be full on this side, we may lay off a range of States on the western bank, from the head of the mouth, and so, range after range, advancing compactly as we multiply.

"This treaty must, of course, be laid before

both Houses, because both have important functions to exercise respecting it. They, I presume, will see their duty to their country in ratifying and paying for it, so as to secure a good which would otherwise probably be never again in their power. But I suppose they must then appeal to the nation for an additional article to the Constitution, approving and confirming an act which the nation had not previously authorized. The Constitution has made no provision for our holding foreign territory, still less for incorporating foreign nations into our Union. The Executive, in seizing the fugitive occurrence which so much advances the good of their country, have done an act beyond the Constitution. The Legislature, in casting behind them metaphysical subtleties, and risking themselves like faithful servants, must ratify and pay for it, and throw themselves on their country, for doing for them unauthorized what we know they would have done for themselves had they been in a situation to do it. It is the case of a guardian, investing the money of his ward in purchasing an important adjacent territory; and saying to him when of age, I did this for your good; I pretend to no right to bind you; you may disavow me, and I must get out of the scrape as I can: I thought it my duty to risk myself for you. But we shall not be disavowed by the nation, and their act of indemnity will confirm and not weaken the Constitution, by more strongly marking out its lines."

Jefferson's writings, vol. III. p. 512.

Now if it is possible to express an opinion on any constitutional question, it is expressed in that letter, without qualification. He says expressly, "still less has Congress power to incorporate foreign nations into the Union."

But that is not the only case in which the same person has expressed the same opinion. There is another letter here, addressed to Lincoln, (the father of my honorable colleague,) then Attorney General of the United States, and dated the 30th of August, 1803. It seems the writer had consulted with him as to what was to be done; and there had probably been prepared the draught of an amendment to the Constitution, intended to meet the case and legalize the act of admission.

"On further consideration as to the amendment to our Constitution respecting Louisiana, I have thought it better, instead of enumerating the powers which Congress may exercise, to give them the same powers they have as to other parts of the Union generally, and to enumerate the special exceptions, in some such form as the following: "Louisiana, as ceded by France to the United States, is made a part of the United States; its white inhabitants shall be citizens, and stand, as to their rights and obligations, on the same footing with other citizens of the United States, in analogous situations. Save only that, as to the portion thereof lying north of an east and west line drawn through the mouth of Arkansas river, no new State shall be established, nor any grants of land made, other than to Indians, in exchange for equivalent portions of land occupied by them, until an amendment of the Constitution shall be made for these purposes."—Jefferson's Writings, Vol. I. p. 1.

There is another letter to Wilson Carey Nicholas, then a member of the Senate, and one of the most distinguished sons of Virginia, afterwards a member of his House, and subsequently Governor of the Commonwealth. This distinguished man was, at that time, the intimate and confidential friend of Mr. Jefferson. Here the writer says: "Whatever Congress should think it necessary to do, should be done with as little debate as possible, and particularly so far as respects the constitutional difficulty. I am aware of the force of the observations you make on the power given by the Constitution to Congress to admit new States into the Union, without restraining the subject to the territory then constituting the United States. But when I consider that the limits of the United States are precisely fixed by the treaty of 1783, that the Constitution expressly declares itself to be made for the United States, I cannot help believing the intention was not to permit Congress to admit into the Union new States, which should be formed out of the territory for which, and under whose authority alone, they were then acting. I do not believe it was meant that they might receive England, Ireland, Holland, &c. into it, which would be the case on your construction. When an instrument admit 2 constructions, the one safe, the other indefinite, I prefer that which is safe and precise. I had rather ask an enlargement of power from the nation, where it is found necessary, than to assume it by a construction which would make our powers boundless. Our peculiar security is in the possession of a written Constitution. Let us not make it a blank paper by construction. I say the same as to the opinion of those who consider the grant of the treaty-making power as boundless. If it is, then we have no Constitution. If it has bounds, they can be no others than the definitions of the powers which that instrument gives. It specifies and delineates the operations permitted in the Federal Government, and gives all the powers necessary to carry these into execution. Whatever of these enumerated objects is proper for a law, Congress may make the law; whatever is proper to be executed by way of a treaty, the President and Senate may enter into the treaty; whatever is to be done by a judicial sentence, the judges may pass the sentence. Nothing is more likely than that their enumeration of powers is defective. This is the ordinary case of all human works. Let us go on then perfecting it, by adding by way of amendment to the Constitution, those powers which time and trial show are still wanting. But it has been taken too much for granted that by this rigorous construction the treaty-power would be reduced to nothing. I had occasion once to examine its effect on the French treaty, made by the old Congress, and found that out of thirty old articles which that contained, there were one, two or three only, which could now be stipulated under our present Constitution. I confess, then, I think it important, in the present case, to set an example against broad construction, by appealing for new power to the People. If, however, our friends shall think differently, certainly I shall acquiesce with satisfaction; confiding that the good sense of our country will correct the evil of construction, when it shall produce ill effects."—Jefferson's Writings, vol. IV. p. 2.

That was in September, 1803. There are others. One was written to Dr. Sibley, in all which he expressed, in terms quite as strong as those I have now cited, the opinion that there was no power in Congress to admit the People of a foreign State into the Union, or even to annex the territory itself to ours.

On this latter point I differed from him. I thought Congress might Constitutionally annex the territory, the mere soil; but not the living man; the inhabitants have rights on the part of themselves and there are corresponding rights on the part of those to whom they are to be annexed, over which Congress has, and can have, no power or control.

It is well known, however, that notwithstanding all these expressions of opinion, the act of admission was nevertheless consummated by the Congress of the United States, and Louisiana is now a part of the Union. I have, however, no hesitation in saying that the act was, in itself, null and void, and a majority of the people might have resisted and put it down. I never have thought that the acquisition of Louisiana was legalized by anything else than by the acquiescence of the People. Yet, when a question is up before this body touching banks, or the currency, or tariffs, the whole House bristles up with gentlemen who will

tell you that an acquiescence by the People for thirty or forty years is of no effect whatever; that a constitutional question always remains; that the People are always free to put down an unconstitutional usurpation, &c. Sir, this is going beyond my theory.

But I stated to the House that after exhibiting the opinions of the President of the United States respecting this annexation of Louisiana, and what was his practice, I would then state what had been my own. I come now to that part of my subject.

Having taken my seat, as I said, in the other branch of the National Legislature, at the session of Congress called for the confirmation of the treaty of Louisiana, I was in favor of the acquisition, and willing to do all in my power to carry it into effect. In the 4th volume of Elliott's Debates, there is a speech which I made on that subject in the Senate.

[Here the morning hour expired, and Mr. A. resumed his seat.]

[DEBATE TO BE CONTINUED.]

## THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI:  
Tuesday Morning, July 31, 1838.

—We have received several additional names from Indiana, in favor of calling a State Convention: they shall be published in our next.

—The article on our fourth page, under the head of "Our Cause," is to be continued.

—We are obliged to Aquila for his favors. The first number is on file for insertion in next week's paper.

Mr. Weed's communication is received, and shall be attended to, very soon.

—We now have the names of 308 anti-slavery societies in Ohio, that have reported. One hundred and ninety-six have reported the number of their members. We shall publish them soon. Meantime, we again request all unreported societies, to transmit to us immediately an account of the date of their formation, the names of their corresponding secretaries with their post-office address, their present numbers, and their last year's increase.

—MONEY.—Our receipts for the last two weeks have been small. Will not our friends save us from the pain of so frequently putting them in mind of their duty?

—AUGUSTUS WATKINS is now operating in the State as a financial agent for us. He is trying to raise money, get subscribers to the Philanthropist, and prevail on all the Societies to adopt the Quarterly Subscription Plan. We trust his efforts will be crowned with success. What say abolitionists? Will they not aid him?

—The hundred and ninety-six societies in this State that have reported their members, number nearly sixteen thousand; average about 784 members to each society. One hundred and twelve societies have not reported their numbers. Taking the same average, we should have in them over eight thousand. We may calculate then that in the 308 reported societies there are about twenty-five thousand Abolitionists.

Well—a name is something; but the substance is more. It is a good thing to think right, but a better thing to do right. In this same State of Ohio, boasting of its twenty-five thousand enrolled Abolitionists, we have but seventeen hundred subscribers! We very much fear that we have hundreds in our ranks who are Abolitionists merely in the abstract.

—POSTAGE.—Correspondents must not forget to pay their own postage. This is a very heavy item in our expenditures. There are subscribers, who wait till the year's end to pay their subscriptions, transmit to us then the exact dues, and leave us to pay the postage, 25, 50, or 75 cents as the case may be. Now this is just as bad, as if you should borrow a quarter or half a dollar from your neighbor to pay postage, and never return it—just as bad as if you should take away from a store a piece of goods, for which you had agreed to pay \$2 50, and leave only \$2 on the counter.

The fact is,—Abolitionists who make us pay their postage, impose most unjustly on all the members of the Society of which the Executive Committee is but a representative.

—We would take this opportunity to request our friends to direct all letters, relating to subscriptions or the depositary, to our Publishing Agent, James Boyle.

—The press loses much of its efficiency, from the neglect of Abolitionists to circulate its productions. The press after all, is the cheapest, most general, and may be made the most powerful, agent. No Abolitionist should suffer an anti-slavery paper or pamphlet to be torn up, or to slumber in dust on the shelf. So soon as he himself has digested well its contents, let him pass it to his neighbor. Abolition must have free circulation, but it will not circulate, without circulators. Why do not the Ohio societies subscribe for a certain number of copies of the Philanthropist, and see to it that they are regularly and judiciously distributed? A society of 50 members could with the utmost ease raise twelve or fifteen dollars, beside its ordinary contributions, and purchase with it 100 copies of Thome and Kimball's Journal, for gratuitous circulation. How many hundred, may thousand abolitionists would these few copies make! Is it not worth while to try? Depend upon it, societies must do something more, than call meetings, listen to addresses, and pass resolutions.

## MURDER.

The following account of the murder of a runaway slave is taken from the Quincy (Ill.) Argus, of the 30th of June.

FATAL AFFRAY.—A couple of negroes who had runaway from Missouri, were brought to this place on Wednesday last, one of them shot in the bowels, who died in a few minutes after his arrival.—The circumstances, as far as we could learn, are as follows: The negroes had proceeded as far as Bear Creek, each with a loaded rifle, determined to fight their way through all obstacles, where they killed a hog, and one of them proceeded to a house a short distance off to procure salt. In a few minutes the man of the house came in, and his wife told him that there were runaway negroes concealed in the thicket, [and she pointed it out.]—He immediately collected some twelve or fifteen men and proceeded to the place, and surrounded them. A gentleman by the name of MAYFIELD, who was in advance of the others, received a ball in his bowels, and fell. He was carried from the

place and surgical assistance procured as soon as possible, but it is yet doubtful, as the ball has not been extracted, whether he will recover. They then proceeded more cautiously, with the full determination to capture the negroes alive, if possible; but to take them at all hazards. Mr. Worley and another gentleman were together, when they perceived one of the negroes standing by a tree, with his gun raised to his shoulder and in the very act of shooting. Mr. Worley immediately fired and the negro fell, mortally wounded. An inquest was held over the body of the negro, and the verdict was that Mr. Worley shot him in self-defence. The owner of the negroes was here on Thursday and took the surviving negro away, but expressed his entire satisfaction of the death of the other, because he had threatened the death of his mistress if he should be captured and returned.

According to the principles of our Declaration of Independence, these two poor runaways were worthy of all praise, Mayfield richly deserved his fate, Worley was a murderer, and the negro that fell, was most wickedly murdered. We must confess that we have no more sympathy for this gang of murderous man-hunters, than for a crew of Algerine pirates. Their conduct was a compound of pure, gratuitous, unmitigated meanness and wickedness; it ought to steep them in everlasting infamy. Detestable and abhorrent as it is, it is not more so than the decision of the Jury, who by their shameful verdict, endorsed the whole transaction. Such are the bloody deeds that are perpetrated in the free states, the citizens meanwhile exclaiming, "what have we to do with slavery? go preach to the South."

## SPEECH OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

We make no apology for devoting so large a portion of this week's paper, to the re-publication of Mr. Adams's Speech. This speech occupied the morning hour, every day, for fifteen days, commencing on the 16th of June, and ending the 7th of July. Numbers 125—6 and 7, of the Philanthropist, contain those parts of it which were delivered on the 16th, 19th, 20th, and 21st of June. Previous to the publication of our last number, we received an Intelligence, furnishing a report of the speech on the 30th of June, and 3d of July. We at once detected some confusion; and accordingly, the next day, the same paper contained an explanatory note, stating that the remarks published under the date of July 3d, were made on June 28th, and that these remarks, as well as a report of the speech for June 22d, 28th, and 29th, ought to have appeared before the publication of that portion of the speech made on the 30th. We thought, therefore, it would be better to wait for the whole report, and then publish the speech as it was delivered; for next in importance to the matter itself, is the order of a speech, so various in its topics, and so interrupted in its delivery.

At length, we have procured the full report, and have the pleasure of laying before our readers in this week's paper, the remarks of Mr. Adams on June 22d, 23d, 26th, 28th, 29th, and 30th, and July 3d. Next week, we shall publish the report for July 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th, on which day it terminated. Mr. Adams still holding the floor, without finishing his remarks.

The speech is an extraordinary one—extraordinary for the variety and vast importance of the subjects discussed, for the point and perspicuity of its style, its copious evidences of wonderful research and clear analysis, its masterly argument, its well-directed, intense satire, and the high-toned patriotism and philanthropy that pervade the whole. None but John Quincy Adams, a man who embodies within himself the spirit, and energies, and principles of '76, could have delivered such a speech. Its immediate and extensive circulation among the American people, we deem vitally important to all their interests.

From the National Intelligencer, of July 19.

We give up our columns to-day, almost wholly, to complete the publication of the Speech of Mr. Adams upon the Texas question, made in the first hour of several days' successive sittings. We do this to make way for other Debates and Speeches, of which a considerable number are on our table, ready for the press.

The parts of Mr. ADAMS's speech which we publish to-day abound in instructive matter, to such an extent that the reader will find in them, though all parts of one discourse, as much interest as if we had taken pains to spread before them a repast in which variety had been studied.

## Mr. Adams's Speech.

"Speech of John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, upon the Right of the People, men and women, to petition: for the freedom of Speech and of Debate in the House of Representatives of the United States; on the Resolutions of seven State Legislatures, and the petitions of more than one hundred thousand petitioners, relating to the annexation of Texas to this Union: delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States, in fragments of the morning hour, from the 16th of June to the 7th of July, 1838, inclusive."

Will be published, in the course of a few days; at the office of the National Intelligencer, in a pamphlet of something more than a hundred pages, the Speech of which the above is the title-page. The price will be, for single copies, 25 cents; per dozen copies, two dollars; per hundred, 12 dollars and fifty cents; per thousand, one hundred dollars.

—Orders may be transmitted to or left at the office of the National Intelligencer.—Jb.

## Mr. Adams's Texas Speech.

For the last three weeks or thereabouts of the session, J. Q. Adams has employed the morning hour in the House of Representatives at Washington, in his famous speech upon the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations on the subject of Texas.

He has fairly succeeded in out-generalling the advocates of the gag law, and has contrived, in the course of this speech, to discuss the whole subject of Patton's gag resolution, the right of petition, and even the "sacred" subject of slavery, notwithstanding the efforts of the Southern members to cut him short upon points of order.

Astonished at the adroitness with which Mr. Adams has evaded the contrivances to prohibit debate, and alarmed at the effect of his eloquence, they have lately exhibited great anxiety that he should bring his speech to a close, in order that they might have an opportunity of answering him.—Mr. Adams has coolly replied, that he intends to speak as long as he sees proper. As for the gentlemen who are anxious to answer him, they control the action of the House on this subject; they have gagged it, and they can remove the gag.—For himself, he is under the necessity of improving the present opportunity. The supporters of the gag law are thus fairly caught in their own trap. Adams has turned the tables upon them.—They are gagged, while he enjoys the right of speaking.—Boston Atlas.

Mr. Adams's Speech.

With respect to this speech of Mr. Adams, thus left unfinished, the correspondent of the N. Y. American observes—"His honest and well directed sarcasms sting the committee to the quick.—When they reported on a large mass of memorials without opening them, they little dreamt of the castigation that was in store.—The people will see that they have been grossly insulted by their rulers, and the many thousand signers of those petitions will surely exert themselves to purify the National Legislature from men capable of such glaring inconsistency."

Mr. Adams has truly earned a garland from the ladies, for the noble stand he has taken in defending their right to petition. If they had heard the deafening yells, and seen the menacing looks, to awe their advocates into silence, it would have nerved them to still greater exertion."

—Within a few days we have received the following letter from Kentucky.—Ed. Phil.

PROGRESS OF EMANCIPATION PRINCIPLES IN KENTUCKY.

—JULY 25, 1838.

Dear Sir,—I have received your valuable paper a long time and have made you no compensation. I herewith enclose you \$5, which please enter to my credit; and I would be glad if I had it in my power to place it in the hands of every family in our country. I cannot express the gratification I feel at the late accounts from the British West Indies. Such a state of things will be the heaviest stroke upon slavery, and will go far to convince the civilized world of the propriety and practicability of abolishing this scandalous and abominable system. If now that den of pirates, Cuba, could be operated upon, and the opening of Texas to the slave-trade could be prevented, then indeed, civilization and humanity would have gained an important victory over barbarism.

When I break into this subject I have so much to say, that I find that I am unable to express even a small portion of it. I must therefore content myself with a few brief remarks.

I am delighted with the prospect of your success in Indiana, Ohio, and indeed over the U. S.; and do hope, that encouraged and borne up by the high and holy object you have in view, you may continue to press forward, and succeed, until the last vestige of that scandal to this mighty republic shall be swept from the face of the earth.

The spirit of emancipation prevails all over this country, and I will say that you cannot find one individual in one hundred, who will not frankly acknowledge the propriety of abolishing the system. Under this state of the case, you will wonder how it happens that we do not arouse to action, and why we do not carry out the Convention measure. I will answer.—In the first place, slaveholders have everywhere in keeping down all discussion, threatening candidates that they will go in an undivided phalanx against them, and thus defeat their election. Our officers, judges of all our courts, justices of the peace, clerks and others, are all secured to them under our present constitution. The friends of the measure should have procured the support of the most important newspapers in the State, before attempting it. But, most of all, it is looked upon as a party measure. The Democrats regarded it, at first, as a means of raising their fallen fortunes in this State, and the Whigs are determined that they shall not do it.

The convention will make no figure in this State at this time; but I do hope the success that attends the discussion in counties, where the candidates have courage to take it up, will convince the community, and that a good effect will grow out of it, and that another effort will be made, and, as I hope, a successful one.

In Benin county, I learn, that the discussion of the Convention question is gaining ground, and that Hardy and Ritter, Convention candidates, stand a strong chance of being elected—one or both of them, at the same time, avowing the emancipation principle.

I could write all night, but must wish you success in your most holy cause.

Yours, &c.,

DIED.—On Sabbath morning, July 15th, Mrs. MARY E. DAWY, aged 27 years, wife of Rev. ASA DAWY, Professor of Languages in Cincinnati College.

She deceased endured a protracted and painful illness with a truly Christian fortitude, and died rejoicing in the hope of a blessed immortality.

## NOTICES.

### PLEADERS AND DONATIONS.

J. R. Hofer, Fulton, O., \$1 25; Benj. Ninde, Rochester, O., 2 50; Saml. Butterworth, Oberlinville, O., 5; A. W. Townsend, Fallston, Pa., \$10.

WM. DONALDSON, Treasurer.

### FOR PHILANTHROPIST.

From July 21st to the 29th.

Reuben Taylor \$2 50; Jas. McClain 2 50; K. McPherson 2 50; R. Hopkins 2 50; R. Williamson 2 50; W. McNishie 2 50; J. C. Pogue 3; R. Hopkins Jr. 3; L. Bruen 2 50; A. Potts 2 50; Jas. Nisbet 3; Benj. Ninde 2 50; W. Watson 2 50; T. P. Casey 2 50; Rev. A. Shinn 2 50; Dr. De Forest 2 50; Dr. L. Colby 2 50; E. Gage 4 50; T. Bracco 2 50; Mrs. Eunice I. 5; A. S. Merrill 2 50; F. Gibson 4 50; Jos. C. Martin 3; W. S. Butterworth 2 50; Thos. Palmer 2 50; Jas. Murray 5; D. McPherson 2 50; T. C. Shreve 2 50; H. Starr 2 50.

JAMES BOYLE, Publishing Agent.

## &lt;



# POETRY.

For the Philanthropist.  
THE FINAL CATASTROPHE.  
SCENE—The world.—Act—The Last.  
TIME (at a stand.)

The goal is gained!—Yon spheres have rung their last!  
And the wild peal of Nature's Anthem, hush'd,  
With its loud stop-note, lends its ethereal space,  
Diss to an echo and is heard no more.  
The vast material machine propell'd  
By its pulsant energy, whate'er  
Created organ life hath taught to move,  
Of man or animal in sea or air,  
At the firm mandate of all-ruling heaven—  
All now cease, moving, breathing, and begin to rest!  
The goal is gained! And my untroubled tide,  
With its last ebb and undulating fall,  
Hath lull'd the Universe asleep.

(Enter Death Running.)  
Whither away! thou dark-brown porcupine!  
Shrink in thy maw, and heegee by thy date;  
Hence to thy cavern'd shadow! nor pursue  
Longer thy bloodless hunt; thy prey is done.  
Go! eat thy appetite on hunger, which  
Earth's butcher'd myriads have but taught to crave:  
And in eternal pining lack those jaws,  
Whose ever-dialling swing hath imaged well  
The trap-door of a world. Hence, hence! I say.

DEATH.  
How now, my Caterer! Put up thy scythe,  
Or, since thou fail'st to furnish our food,  
Thou'lt try the temper of the jaws thou jeer'st!  
And feel the venom of my barbed quill.  
Must I, whose throat hath for the human race  
Furnished a highway to eternal rest,  
Must I be choked with epithets, and gape  
To swallow grinding titles, and from these  
Thrice-mangled words that in thy careless chase  
Hath hunted generations to the tomb?  
While like a wild-mouth'd chasm I have stood,  
O'er which tall ewes grow dizzy looking down;  
And when like herds of timorous panting deer  
Sore press'd by some fleet savage, mortal men  
Rave after thee by driven headlong down,  
By thy relentless, chainless, viewless might;  
My sombre bosom took them at their fall,  
And cradled in the hiding place of night:  
Thus, lulling thee, fierce hunter, of thy spoil,  
My sober slumbers chambers have them hid,  
Where toll and woe and weariness, and want,  
And the whole rabble of thy hateful sons  
Shall never vex them more.

TIME.  
And is this thus!  
How ill art thou repaid! Alas! to gain  
But blighting curses for thy kindly deeds,  
And to cry devil for thy kind intents!  
—Thrice to thy glozing, Hungry Hypocrite!  
Hast thou not mark'd how much thou wert the dread  
Of living mortals, that when'er they aimed  
To image ought of horrible or foul,  
Or grim or ghastly beyond reach of thought,  
Death was the name they gave it! Hast thou not,  
Moreover, mark'd their blamings on me!  
I was the theme, the story of their lards,  
Who, though they chid my never ceasing flight,  
Much praised me for the ever-varying scenes  
Which with I charmed their view. I touched the youth,  
And all his features ripened into man.  
The parting girl—a bashful virgin smiled:  
Taught them to love, and bade them utter "Alas!"  
But look! A sigh, a shudder and a groan,  
And thy kind, cruel, cursed bosom wombs the whole,  
Ere the sweet void was utter'd!

In my round,  
Nature turned dramatist, and at my side,  
Varied grim'd oddity, and young Hope,  
Robed in a mantle stolen from the skies,  
Talk'd loud of my long tarrying. Thus to all  
I was a welcome herald: 't was to those  
Who sometimes murmur'd that I call'd so soon  
To break their morning slumbers; far more oft  
I've mark'd them sighing that I crept so slow.  
And those who fretted that I strow'd their brow  
With the serene emblems of life's winter months,  
And mark'd their beauty with tale-telling years;  
Full oft rejoiced to escape woe's stealing cares,  
And blest me for the riddance of an hour.  
While the poor wretch, for whom, at each return,  
I brought what dregs from sorrow grief could wring,  
Found solace in a change though fraught with woe.  
I was man's favorite. When any met  
Whose bosom knew an interchange of soul,  
They hail'd my power which brought the blissful day;  
And when they parted, oft with look a-slant,  
I had them, mournful, hope to meet again.  
True, like poor insects on the ocean-beach,  
Perpetual heaving, families and friends  
Felt the slight bark on which they floated, rent  
Or under'd by a ripple, and anon,  
Some from their number slept in the dark sea;  
Thine was the fault. And it was also true,  
That on all bright and beautiful of earth,  
I ever wrote "decay," but still, beneath my hand  
Circles sprang up where wreathed helmets stood,  
And, at my bidding, mighty empires rose  
Where feeble clans or vagrant hordes had revel'd.

But what avail or palace, or domes,  
Or cities, kingdoms, or a globe itself  
Bristling with spires and teeming with mankind!  
Look! how thy leaden pall o'erspreads the whole,  
Conquering earth to one level pitrid lake  
Whose curdled bosom trembles to no breeze,  
A vast and breathing silence shrouds out sound,  
And such a shudd'ring stillness chains the world,  
That when thy last accursed arrow sped,  
Its echo shook the stars and anger'd Heaven.  
For see! Yon excellent essence wing'd with light,  
Astounded gazes on the bleak abyss  
Which thou hast rend'ered earth and sea and air.  
Now learn to rant, thou negative of Life,  
Thou flame-extinguisher! Expect thy doom  
In the deep sentence yon bright spirit brings,  
Where aspect flings a rainbow on black air,  
Bids the scared sea in crystal walls make firm  
And earth all stunn'd and trembling cease to move.

ANSEL.  
By the SUPREME, whom Heaven and Earth adore,  
I swear! TIME was—but time shall be no more!  
DEATH, (striking down Time with a dart.)  
The wide domain is mine. The ruler cease'd—  
And the deep desert, hollow sullen cry  
Arch'd a tomb. For once, shine out ye stars;  
Toss deathlights to the obsequies of him  
Who train'd your infant clinging; and thou Sun!  
Light ye again this spectacle of earth,  
That I may gloat upon the deeds I've done;  
But most on him, whom I would fain have led  
Up the bright avenue to celestial day,  
And at the portals bid him kind farewell.

Here my commission ends. And here, alas,  
My everlasting office must begin.  
To practice thou in lessons of despair,  
Who chas'd the bubble of deceitful time,  
Until he plunged down from his precipice  
With naught of knowledge but to know no good,  
And naught of feeling but the dread of me.  
Thou dream is fixed. That favored point is pass'd  
Where I had op'd for thee the gates of light,  
And since they would but learn to shrink in fear,  
And blush at the recital of my name;

Death! Death! shall be their music and their moan,  
And death! in echo teach despair to groan  
Till the dread Voice which bade all things to be,  
Shall speak an end to immortality!

J. BLANCHARD.

# COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Philanthropist.  
OUR CAUSE.

FRIEND BAILEY.  
There are a few remarks in my mind,  
To communicate in relation to the subject of human rights; and, the present appearance, and future prospects of the concern.  
And in the first place, I would observe, that although the cause does not appear, to the impatient observer, to be advancing very rapidly; yet upon a careful examination, it is clear that a very large increase of strength has been gained within the last two years; and that the prospect at present is more encouraging than it has been at any former period.

Some of the circumstances which lead me to these conclusions, are these.

1st. The very great increase of abolitionists and abolition societies. In this respect the cause appears to be making onward with an impetuosity, unparalleled in the history of moral reform.

2nd. The very general expression of disapprobation of Patton's odious gag-resolution, by all classes throughout the free states. This resolution will open the eyes of thousands to the fact that the cause of abolition is the cause of freedom, not only in regard to the descendants of Africa, but to themselves. And when the people of the North once get a clear conception of this fact, depend upon it we shall have no lack of abolitionists. I lately heard one of our most sensible and influential citizens, who has till very recently, been opposed to abolitionism, remark, that thousands of the most violent opposers of the cause, would very quickly become abolitionists, if they could only see the encroachments that the domineering spirit of slavery is making on their own liberties.

3d. The proceedings of the legislatures of several of the free states afford considerable encouragement; and though some of them which have had the wrongs of our dark skinned brethren before them, have not carried out any measure for their relief; yet the courteous manner in which the subject has been entertained, and the respectable minorities by which the rights of man have been advocated, afford strong evidence that correct and enlightened views of this subject are rapidly increasing. It is true, the doings of Pennsylvania Convention, appear, at first view to be discouraging, but I think if we examine the matter closely, we shall discover, even in these movements, a tendency to promote, ultimately, the success of our cause. This measure of the convention, by which 40,000 citizens of Pennsylvania are to be disfranchised, is, evidently, a colonization scheme; and when viewed in connection with the colonization measure presented to the Convention, and with the admissions made in debate by those members who were in favor of colonization, it is conclusive testimony to the fact, that the design of colonizationists is to force the colored population, by the heavy hand of oppression, to leave the land of their nativity, notwithstanding the talismanic phrase, "with their own consent." This famous scheme of expatriation is already becoming, to a great extent unpopular, both among the advocates and the opposers of slavery; among the advocates, because it assumes slavery to be an evil, and proposes its final extinction; and among the opposers, because they begin to see the utter impracticability of abolishing slavery by the removal of three millions of their fellow men from the land of their birth, to the inhospitable shores of Africa; and because they begin to suspect that this was never designed as a remedy for the disease, but as a narcotic potion, to lull the throbbing conscience of the nation into a state of insensibility to the suffering of its vitals, until the disease should become more firmly established, and the physical and moral powers of the patient so far prostrated as to be forever unable to throw it off. Many also begin to suspect that the words "with their own consent" were only designed as a sugary envelope, in which to conceal the fatal poison, in order to induce us to swallow it without suspicion; and that the political operation of the system, is to use such a course of proscription and oppressive measures as shall drive the nominally free part of our colored population from their country, and leave the demon of slavery more firmly established upon his throne. Now I think that this measure of the Pennsylvania Convention, emanating as it did from colonizationists, and supported by them, with direct reference to the removal of the colored population, is undeniable evidence of a design to extort their "consent" by oppressive measures. And if the intelligent and virtuous part of the citizens of Pennsylvania and of the United States, once trace this act of the convention to so foul a source, there can be but little doubt that it will have a tendency to advance the cause of universal emancipation, by showing that colonization, notwithstanding its fair outside appearance, is a very monster of deformity.

I think, also, we may take some encouragement from the doings of the legislature of Ohio. Besides the general remark that there appears to be an increasing disposition to lend an ear to the various complaints that are made, relative to the wrongs done to our brethren of African descent, I will mention two or three particulars.

The resolutions respecting the admission of Texas, afford a confident expectation that Ohio will strenuously oppose the extension of the limits of slavery.

The resolutions in the case of Eliza Jane Johnson show that a majority of our legislators have some sympathy with a suffering fellow-creature, although wrapped in a sable skin. The resolutions relative to the school-tax paid by colored persons are vitally important; inasmuch as they declare that the collecting of such tax from them, at the same time that they are denied all access to our schools, is "contrary to justice and equity."

Here is an important admission;—"that justice and equity" are due to the colored people of Ohio! What may we not expect to follow? May we not confidently anticipate the repeal of all unjust and inequitable laws in relation to them? Certainly this is but a reasonable anticipation, if our legislature be composed of consistent men, for if justice and equity are due to them in the one case they are in another. But are the laws of Ohio unjust and inequitable in their operations on these people? I cannot well refrain from entering a little into an examination of this question, unskilled as I know myself to be in legal matters.

I hold it to be a self-evident proposition that originally, and naturally, all men, of all colors, have an equal right to the benefits of the earth, especially that portion of it in which they were born. But in the progress of civilization and refinement, the right of the soil has been made an individual right transferable from one to another; and every individual owning a portion of the soil, has a natural and inalienable right; to transfer his title, to any other individual who will give him his price; and every person has the natural and inalienable right to purchase a title to a portion of the soil, wherever it may suit his inclination, if the individual who owns it is willing to transfer it to him. If I am mistaken as to the inalienability of these rights, it will have but little effect on my arguments, for it is evident that they have not been alienated in this country; and that all persons of all nations, kindreds, tongues, and people do possess the right to acquire, and to transfer title to the soil. And as the design of all good government

is, to secure to the governed the peaceable enjoyment of their rights; it follows, that any laws imposing disabilities on one class, and conferring privileges on another, merely on account of complexion or physiognomy, must be unjust and inequitable. It is true it has been thought right, and no doubt it is so, to require of foreigners certain conditions of naturalization, to entitle them to a full participation in all the privileges of native-born citizens; but even these, after being allowed to acquire title to the soil, to comply with conditions both degrading and impracticable, before they can be allowed the privilege of settling upon it.

But the claims of the people of color can be placed in a much stronger light. There was a time when the country, now the State of Ohio, was United States territory, and inducements were held out to invite settlers, without any distinction of a physical nature; a territorial government was formed; and land offices opened to persons of all complexions; the laws then in force made no distinction, and the black and the white man stood on a common platform in regard to rights. Each was member of the body politic—each had an equitable interest in the government, and each was represented in the Convention that formed the State Constitution. Now was it just and equitable for the whites, because they were the most numerous, to disfranchise and proscribe the blacks, where each had settled upon an equal footing? If so: it would have been equally just and equitable for the blacks to have disfranchised the whites, if they [the blacks] had been the most numerous class. Let us suppose for illustration, that upon the adoption of the territorial government, and the opening of the land offices, the slaveholders of the South had emancipated their slaves to the amount of three or four hundred thousand, brought them here, purchased them lands, and settled them as citizens, and members of the body politic; thus being a majority in the territory; would it have been just and equitable for them to proscribe the whites, in the same manner that the whites have the blacks? Would the whites have submitted to it? No. It would have been so manifestly unjust, that the whole physical force of the United States would have been brought into requisition to resist it, if necessary. And why in nature, in justice, and in equity should not the blacks proscribe the whites as well as the whites the blacks; as the one or the other happen to be the most numerous? If it be said that Ohio was designed to be one of the family of the United States, and that neither the federal government nor the individual States would have suffered such a state of things, I ask upon what principle they would have forbidden it upon the principle of right, or might?

And perhaps, too, in the supposed case, it might with some propriety, be said, that neither the federal government nor the individual States, have any right "to interfere with the domestic institutions" of the State of Ohio. The colored politicians and Statesmen of this State might say to their fair-skinned brethren of the other States, "hands off!" "we feel ourselves competent to manage our own business, without any of your officious intermeddling, and we want none of it."

[For the Philanthropist.]  
"THE LITERATURE OF THE WORLD IS AGAINST US."

DOCTOR BAILEY:  
I send you some few scraps of the Literature of the world, which I do not recollect to have seen on the stand as witnesses in the cause now pending between Freedom and Slavery in this country—

"The slaves are not fit for freedom." Suppose it were true, What does it prove? Hear  
SHERIDAN.  
"What did all this prove? What, but that eternal and unalterable truth which had always presented itself to his mind, in whatever way he had viewed the subject, namely: that a long established despotism so far degraded and debased human nature, as to render its subjects, on the first recovery of their rights, unfit for the exercise of them. But never have I, or will I meet but with reprobation, that mode of argument which goes, in fact, to establish, as an inference from this truth, that those who have been long slaves, ought therefore, to remain so forever! No; the lesson ought to be, I would again repeat, a tenfold horror of that despotism of government, which has so profaned and changed the nature of man; and a still more jealous apprehension of any system tending to withhold the rights and liberties of our fellow-creatures. Such a form of government may be considered as twice cursed; while it exists, it is solely responsible for the miseries and calamities of its subjects; and should a day of retribution come, and the tyranny be destroyed, it is equally to be charged with all the enormities which the folly or phrenzy of those who overturn it shall commit."

Speech in the Trial of W. Hastings.  
"What is Slavery to the North?"

Ans. "1st. I would not harbor a slavish principle, nor give it the hospitality of a night's lodging in a land of liberty. Slavery is like any other vice, tolerate and you embrace it."—Speech of Henry Grattan.

Ans. 2d. "We are not to wait till great public mischiefs come, till the Government is overthrown; or liberty itself put in extreme jeopardy. We should not be worthy sons of our fathers, were we so to regard great questions affecting the general freedom. Those fathers accomplished the revolution on a strict question of principle. They went to war against a preamble. They fought seven years against a declaration. They poured out their treasures and blood like water, in a contest in opposition to an assertion, which those less sagacious, and not so well schooled in the principles of liberty, would have regarded as barren philosophy, or mere parade of words. They saw in the claim of the British Parliament, a criminal principle of mischief, the germ of unjust power; they detected it, dragged it forth from underneath its plausible disguise, struck at it; nor did it elude either their steady eye, or their well directed blows, till they had expired and destroyed it to the last fibre. On this question of principle, while actual suffering was afar off, they raised their flag against a power, to which, for purposes of foreign conquest and subjugation, Rome in the height of her glory, is not to be compared—a power which has dotted over the surface of the whole globe with her possessions and military posts, whose morning-drum beat, following the tune, and keeping company with the hour, circles the earth daily with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England."—Speech of Daniel Webster.

There is no honest mind, not ignorant of the passing events, which does not know, that the claim of the British Parliament, against which our fathers fought, was as nothing compared with the formal demands made by the Slave-holding, upon the free States. Britain only asked the right of taxing her own subjects; according to her own discretion; while the South, called only our equal, by her members in Congress, by the communications of her legislatures with ours, has demanded the surrender of every thing which puts a community into a condition to be taxed—viz. the freedom of speech, and of the press, and also jurisdiction over our own citizens, requiring our Governors to send some of them to be tried for alleged crimes, by states on whose soil they had never set foot. It alters nothing to say that these demands were made after the agitation began. So were those of Britain. They are the demands which slavery must eternally make upon contiguous freedom. And whoever can see no wisdom and foresight in the detection and dragging forth this "seminal principle of

mischief" by the Abolitionist, must be under just such blinding influences as made torties in time of the revolution.  
Yours respectfully,  
J. BLANCHARD.

[For the Philanthropist.]  
CAUSE IN ILLINOIS.

UNION GROVE, July 4, 1838.  
The Putnam County Anti-Slavery Society, (auxiliary to the American Anti-Slavery Society,) held its semi-annual meeting at Union Grove meeting-house. The meeting was called to order by the president, Samuel Laughlin, Esq. at 10 o'clock. A. M. Rev. James H. Dickey, read the last paragraph of the 22d chapter of Ezekiel, from the 23d verse to the end, and implored the Divine blessing. The 14th hymn of the second book of Watts, was then sung, after which so much of the Declaration of Independence as exhibits the fundamental principles of our government was read, and the following resolutions were discussed and passed unanimously.

On motion, voted that all persons present, who are friendly to the cause we advocate, be invited to participate in the discussions and vote in the proceedings of this day.

Resolved, That it is a violation of our privileges as citizens of the United States, and a sin, both against our country, and the Divine Law, to promote any man to the high and responsible office of Legislator who is known to be unfriendly to the free principles of the Declaration of Independence of '76, and of our free institutions; and who would be willing to vote for, or sustain in our Legislature any law for the avowed purpose of depriving any portion of the human family of their just, natural, and inalienable rights.

Resolved, That the candidates for the Legislature in this district, be requested to express their opinions of the slave-laws of this State; and especially the law that requires all colored persons to prove their freedom; and also the propriety of enacting a law requiring all counties and corporate towns, to pay for the property destroyed by mobs, within their borders.

Dr. David Richey, William Lewis, and William M. Stuart, were appointed a committee to carry the foregoing resolutions into effect.

Resolved, That the signs of the times in reference to the abolition of slavery in the United States, call for increased humility, self-denial and exertion, on our part, as also thanksgiving to the Lord, for the success already given to the principles of liberty.

Resolved, That the oft repeated assertions, that the blacks are inferior to the whites (if it were true) would be no more an argument to cut them off from equal rights with the whites, than it would be against many of the whites, who are manifestly inferior to others of their own color.

Resolved, That we will petition the Legislature of our State, next to be held at Vandalia, to repeal our Statute Laws on the subject of Negroes and Mulattoes, so far as they are contrary to the declaration of Independence, our state constitution, and to the principle of the law laid down by Judge Blackstone, to wit: "That no law is binding, which is contrary to the great law of nature; and that we invite the friends of humanity throughout the state to unite with us in this measure."

Resolved, That while we express our sympathy with, and expend our efforts in behalf of the down-trodden descendants of Africa, that are suffering all the deprivations incident to slavery in our republic; we are not unmindful of the humiliating condition of those nominally free white persons, who voluntarily support southern aristocracy, at the sacrifice of their own rights, and tender them our best wishes for their immediate and entire emancipation.

Resolved, That prejudice against color is unreasonable, cruel, and unjust, and contrary to Christian principle and the spirit of our government.

Resolved, That the prejudice against the descendants of Africa, in this country, is not so much on account of color, as their degraded situation.

Resolved, That William Lewis, William M. Stuart, David Kickey, Rev. J. H. Dickey, and Samuel D. Laughlin, be a committee to appoint a time and place, for holding a convention to be composed of the friends of the Anti-Slavery cause in this part of the state.

On motion,

Resolved, That the last named committee be instructed to procure lecturers, to address the people in the different counties in this part of the state; previous to the time contemplated for a convention, and that said committee prepare, and forward to the "Hennepin Journal" for publication, the minutes of this meeting. Voted to adjourn, and the meeting adjourned with prayer.

SAMUEL D. LAUGHLIN, Pres't.

JOHN S. BLAKE KEE, Sec'y.

Union Grove, Putnam Co. Ill. July 5, 1838.

"Thus said the Resolution, but a subscriber of the Philanthropist wishes them published in that paper."

# ADVERTISEMENTS.

## STEAM SCOURING AND CLOTHES-DRESSING EMPORIUM.

The subscriber, continuing to carry on the Steam Scouring business, at his old stand on West street, between 3d and 4th, and respectfully returns his thanks to the citizens of Cincinnati and vicinity, for their former patronage, and hopes by strict attention to the business to merit a continuance of their favors. His mode of renovating is upon the most approved plan. He assures the public that he will extract all kinds of Grease, Pitch, Tar, Paint, Oil &c., and restore the cloth to its former appearance without injury, by means of a composition that he uses expressly for that purpose.—Coat collars cleaned without altering their shape, and lost colors restored.

Ladies' habits, table-clothes and garments of all descriptions, done at the shortest notice, and in the best possible style.—This he promises to perform on no day.

CHARLES SATCHEL.

Cincinnati, July 26, 1837. 80—t

N. B. Gentlemen's cast-off clothing bought.

## FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.

A desirable FARM of 135 acres, situated near a M'Adams road 10 miles from town, having seventy acres in cultivation, two orchards of Apple, Peach, Cherry trees, a stone house with 10 rooms, a cellar and three perches a stone wagon house. Also a brick house with 5 rooms and a cellar; likewise a milk house, a frame barn and other out buildings. The land lies generally well for cultivation, and the soil is good.—It is calculated for a dairy farm.

A FARM of 57 acres, situated 40 miles from town upon a good road, with 45 acres in cultivation; an orchard of 5 acres of Apple and Peach trees, a frame house with 3 rooms and a good frame barn 45 by 30 feet. The land is good and favorably located for tillage.

A fertile FARM of 160 acres in Switzerland Co. Indiana, having 30 acres in cultivation; a good two story brick house with 6 rooms and a cellar, a substantial frame barn 70 by 48 feet, and a large orchard of apple, cherry and peach trees.—The land is level and the soil excellent.

A good FARM of 94 acres, situated 12 miles from town upon a good road, having 60 acres in tillage, the rest well timbered. The improvements consist of a good brick house with 4 rooms, a large cellar and a porch, also a brick wagon house, a frame barn, a frame cow house and three perches a stone house and other out buildings; likewise an orchard of choice apple and pear trees. The whole farm is well fenced and watered with many springs.

A FARM of 106 acres, situated 12 miles from town upon a good road, having 55 acres in culture, two log houses with 3 rooms each, a large cellar and a porch, also a brick wagon house and other out buildings; likewise an orchard of choice apple and pear trees. The land is good and favorably located for cultivation. It consists of rich bottom and upland.

An excellent FARM of 840 acres, situated upon a good road 8 miles from town, with 200 acres, in cultivation, the rest well timbered; two good orchards of apple, cherry, quince and peach trees, a stone house with 6 rooms, a cellar and a porch; also two comfortable frame houses; two frame barns, a frame cow house and other buildings. The land is rich, well located for tillage and watered with many springs. This is a superior farm.

A handsome Country Seat, with 58 acres of land, situated 12 miles from town upon a good road, having an excellent two story brick house, containing eight rooms, a kitchen, a cell, also a Cistern and a Smoke House, and other

outbuildings; likewise a tenant's House, a commodious new Frame Barn, a Stable, and an Orchard of 6 acres of choice Apple, Pear, Plum, Quince, and Cherry trees. There are 10 acres of woodland; the rest is meadow or arable land.—The soil is rich; the buildings are new, and composed of the most substantial materials.

A FERTILE FARM of 115 acres, calculated for a country seat, located upon a good road, 7 miles from town, having 30 acres in cultivation, an orchard of select fruit trees of various kinds, a garden well laid, a shrubbery of cedar and other evergreens; a frame barn 50 by 30 feet; also a large brick house with seven rooms, a hall, a cellar and a porch; likewise a tenant's frame house, a frame smoke house, and other out buildings. The soil is rich, well watered, and located favorably for tillage.

A COUNTRY SEAT with 33 acres of land, situated upon a road, 4 miles from town, with 20 acres in culture, the rest in timber. The improvements consist of a frame house with 7 rooms, a cellar and two porches; also a frame stable, a good cistern and a large orchard of choice apple, pear and cherry trees. The land is chiefly in meadow, is rich and rolling.

A beautiful ORNATE COTTAGE, situated 6 miles from town upon a good road, having 8 rooms, a cellar, and a portico on three sides; likewise a barn and other out buildings; also, a garden with many cedar and other evergreens; and 15 acres of land.

TWO ACRES OF LAND situated 2 miles from town, upon a M'Adams road, with a brick house having 4 rooms, a cellar and a cistern.

SIXTY FIVE ACRES OF LAND upon the Lebanon turnpike, 3 miles from town, with 30 acres in cultivation, an orchard of 70 to 80 trees, and several springs. The land is rich and rolling. It has several eligible building spots.

A desirable FARM of 320 acres situated 5 miles from town, upon a good road, having 180 acres in cultivation, an orchard of choice grafted fruit trees, apple, peach, pear, and plum; a garden well enclosed, having strawberry and asparagus beds; likewise a frame house, with 3 rooms, also a milk house with two bed rooms, a commodious frame barn, a brick smoke house and frame stables and cow houses. The land is rich and consists of fertile bottom and upland. It is a very fine farm, and well calculated for a country seat, or dairy, nursery and market garden purposes.

TWO ACRES OF LAND one mile, and 4 acres 2 miles from town.

Very many other FARMS and COUNTRY SEATS for sale. Also, several small tracts without buildings, a few miles from the city.

Eligible HOUSES in various parts of the City, for sale. Citizens and Emigrants are invited to call for full information, which will be given gratis. If by letter, postage paid. Capitalists can obtain 10 per cent interest upon mortgage, or the best personal security at long periods; or 6 per cent at 10 days sight.

Persons desirous of receiving money from England Wales Ireland, Scotland, and other parts of Europe, can have the cash paid them in Cincinnati, as soon as the payment is advised by the European Bankers.

English and Eastern Bills of Exchange, Gold, and Bank of England notes bought and sold.

Citizens and Emigrants wishing to dispose of their estates will incur no expense under the management of

The views of poor Emigrants promoted without cost.

Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Estate and Money Agent, Fourth St. East of Main.

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